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THE STAR

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Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson.

City of Washington, Jan. 16th, 1824.

SIR—Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who had been recommended to you for your executive council and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter. If that is inconvenient, send me, this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you, as soon as I take a copy.—Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of yours of this day asking for your letter addressed to me, about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to morrow, and I hope with better success, unless, I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our Republican government, by a generous exercise of power, by the Republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, & draw the Union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to morrow, and in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you, by me, to wit, of the 23d October, and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay shewed me Mr. Lowrie's note.—I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie, is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me, that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE.
President of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friend should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of Congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one The copy in question if correct, must be resorted to, for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence, and has probably been purloined. I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours recommending Col. Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but tho't that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Col. Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the Government, and, in fact, to be considered as Republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner abused or the letter been purloined, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters that can injure you, nor in mine in reply to them; but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve, and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present movement, merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time, was, in certain members of it, a monarchial one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: I have addressed to General JACKSON a letter on the subject of Mr. LOWRIE'S Communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th inst. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained from him, permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my letter, and, the General's Answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer. Respectfully yours. &c.

May 6, 1824. G. KREMER.

WASHINGTON, May 5th, 1824.

DEAR GENERAL: Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavours to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you to the President and read by the President to him. The President on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie; and Mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press, the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events however, shew that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publication, says, speaking of the letter,—"Why does Mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz: two federalists and two democrats?" By this he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, Mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President and to this question was his answer given and which Mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear, in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaus, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon, by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, in order that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully, your fellow citizen. G. KREMER.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,
City of Washington.

General Jackson's Reply.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect only one person; Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him, that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton: but from informatian of his character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge.—The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these; consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to the sectional divisions; and should in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and in this way he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government; and be enabled, perhaps to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon has fire side and the comforts of home and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might; such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because, "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruits.

My letters have by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinion and sentiments such as they have been, written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1824.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I send you for publication the letters which heretofore passed between Mr. MONROE and General JACKSON, on the subject of forming his Executive Cabinet, in 1817. Mr. MONROE'S are authentic copies, procured from Nashville, Tennessee. Those of Gen. JACKSON are the original letters themselves, which some time since, were placed in my possession, by the President, with authority to use them as I might think proper, in any way not objected to by the writer. Both those gentlemen have expressed a willingness that the entire correspondence should be laid before the public; accordingly, and to gratify a desire which seems generally to prevail, they are sent to you for publication. It is matter of regret that private, confidential letters, breathing a freedom and carelessness of expression, based on a mutually subsisting friendship, and never intended for the press, should, under any circumstances, be drawn forth and exhibited to public view. The necessity, however, which imposes their publication, and of withdrawing the privacy under which they were written will be ascribed to the proper cause, and readily understood by those who have witnessed what has recently been said, and written, and printed, respecting them.

Very respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

Extract—dated

Head quarters, Division of the South, *Nashville, 23d October*, 1816.

Having learnt from Gen. David Merriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced, as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Col. William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States.

I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War should be well filled, I have, for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride—possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman.

I am told, before the war he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented field. Such acts as these speak louder than words—"the tree is best known by its fruit," and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American.—Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience, and energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the North, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character; and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here * * * * * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do—when I say this I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability, or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and accept for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

Extract—dated

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12th, 1816.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as the government I hope I may be permitted, once more, to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the *highest moment* that some *proper* and *fit* person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of war with

(☞ *See fourth page.*)

(*Continued from the fourth page.*)

Nashville, Jan. 6, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have read with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your idea of the importance of the late acquired territory, from the Indians, is certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable, part of the Union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point, America united, that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak minister, the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry in my power, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, combining *virtue*, *honor*, and *energy* with *talents*, and all united in the individual named.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the U. States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness and not locality, ought to govern—the Executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy, of the Federalists. It is, in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military deparment where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called federalists, are really monarchists, and traitors to the constituted government. But I am of opinion that there are men called federalists that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government, and, although they differ in many respects and opinions with the republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore, a favorite adage with me, that the "tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the late war taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The Senate of Rome had a Sempronius: America has hers.—When, therefore, I see a character, with manly firmness, give his opinion, but when overruled by a majority, protecting the eagles of his country, meeting every privation and danger for a love of country, and the security of its independent rights, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country, and of every good man. Such a character will never do an act injurious to his country. Such is the character given to me of Colonel D. Believing in the recommendation, I was, and still am, confident he is well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to his country, and to aid you in the arduous station a grateful country has called you to fill. Permit me to add, that names, of themselves, are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance. I have, once upon a time, been denounced as a federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason that, in the event of war, which was then probable, you would steer the vessel of state with more energy, &c. &c.; that Mr. M. was one of the best of men, and a great civilian, I always thought; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure, of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet Federalist, and you also. But I trust, when compared with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against Amercan Sempronio's that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement, endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, matured judgment.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady, and accept for yourself our best wishes, and believe me to be your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE, Esq.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Washington, March 1, 1817, *to Gen Jackson.*

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a short letter lately by Gen. Bernard and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the Department of War to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to draw you from the command of the army of the South, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment our friend, Mr. Campbell, called, and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate * * * * * though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious service, give him a claim over younger men, in that state.

I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adam's claims, by long service, in our deplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national grounds, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the South, or West. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes.—Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all, according to our conduct. To each, I will act impartially, and of each, expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration first, for the country and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

With great respect, and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 18, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st inst. That by Gen. Bernard I have not received. I learn by this day's mail that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell was instructed, and fully authorized, to make the communication to you that he did, and, I hope, give you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that subject.*

I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State that could be made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction.

No person stands higher in my estimation than. * * * * * * He is a well-tried patriot, and, if he accepts, will with a virtuous zeal, discharge the duties of the office as far as his abilities will enable him. I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion; my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare requires of me candor on all occasions; and I am compelled to say to you that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I, therefore, hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, rest assured that, as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure in obeying your orders thro' him, and rendering his situation and duty easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet.—But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the salutations and applause of all the virtuous, wise, and good; and, should you be properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe. To this end, you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful. I have looked forward to that happy period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the "full tide of successful experiment"—when I would retire from public life, and endeavor to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, this period will arrive, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier are carried into effect, by completing those fortifications that have and may be selected for its defence, by erecting foundries and armories, and organizing and classing the militia. Then *we will have peace:* for then we will be prepared for war. Every man having a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us.—Then, all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us: because all will see we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who may attempt to infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

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* In declining the appointment of Secretary of War.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 29, 1824.

Senator Lowrie, Monroe & Jackson.

Pursuant to our promise in the last Star, we publish to-day, all the confidential letters that passed between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson on the subject of forming an administration, with the exception of one only, in the possession of Mr. Lowrie, said to be clandestinely obtained by some person unknown, from the private bureau of the President.—To enable our readers, and more especially such, as have not had an opportunity to peruse the whole correspondence between the parties, relative to this disgraceful transaction, it may not be improper for us, here, to give a summary view of it, and develope the cause that led to the publication, of the private confidential letters, of these two Heroes in arms, Revolutionary Patriots, genuine Republicans, and friends to their country.

It appears from some part of their correspondence, that, Mr. Walter Lowrie, Senator from Pennsylvania, in a communication from Washington City to his constituents, stated that James Monroe President of the United States, had read to him and Mr. Findlay, a letter from Gen. Jackson, written soon after his accession to the Presidency; in which the General advised him to form his Administration of two Federalists and two Republicans. This charge is denied by Mr. Monroe thro' the medium of a letter written by Mr. Kremer, the friend of the President—He denies having ever, either received or read such a letter as alleged by Mr. Lowrie. The matter being now at issue between the parties, numerous communications are made through their friends, and through the press.

The following extract from a communication made by Mr. Lowrie to the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer of 17th April, in answer to some interrogatories of Mr. Hay, the friend and relative of Mr. Monroe, develope the feelings as well as the object, that influenced Mr. L. too plainly to be misunderstood.

"The public is already informed of the circumstances under which the contents of the letter from General JACKSON to the President, as read to Mr. FINDLAY and myself by the latter, were communicated by me to my constituents. They know, too, that my statement was contradicted in a letter published by the Hon. Mr. KREMER, upon the alleged authority of the PRESIDENT, and they have seen the injurious manner in which my veracity in the premises has been questioned.—Though possessed of proof of great respectability to sustain myself, I will not disguise, that the imposing authority of high names, which was brought to bear upon me, excited in my mind much solicitude. Thus situated, I, on the 21st of February last, received, through the post office, the following letter, postmarked "Richmond, Va. Feb. 19th."

"SIR: The enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, in answer to one from him in which he recommended to the President to form his administration of two Federalists and two Republicans. The concluding part, as you will perceive, is in the hand-writing of the President. This letter is sent to you for the support of truth, and, if necessary, to be used in your own defence, in any way you see proper.

Feb. 1824

"It cannot be necessary to inform Mr. HAY of the contents of the letter enclosed, or to say how far it confirms the statement I have made on the subject of the letter from Gen. Jackson to the President. On the day, of its receipt, I communicated the fact of its reception to one of the oldest members of the Senate, and immediately sent to the President the following note, which, in compliance with Mr. Hay's request, I unhesitatingly lay before the public.

WASHINGTON, 21*st Feb.* 1824.

"SIR: The contents of this note will not surprise you more than the circumstance which is the occasion of it has done me.

"This morning I received an anonymous letter from Richmond, Va. 19th, February, containing a copy, as is alleged, of your letter to General Jackson, in answer to the one alleged to have been written by him to you on the subject of forming your administration from the two parties of this Union. The marks of authenticity on the letter sent to me, cannot be disputed. What course I will pursue, I have not determined. I will not act rashly on the subject. I have showed the paper to no one, though I have consulted one member of the Senate relative to it.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER LOWRIE."

Let us examine a little further, and endeavor to draw aside the mask of friendship so ingeniously thrown around this transaction by Senator Lowrie, and place him in the open day, unveiled, before an impartial public, who, we doubt not, will pass upon him according to his merits. In his note addressed to Mr. Monroe, he tells him that the contents of it will not surprize him any more, than the circumstances which were the occasion of it had done him (Mr. Lowrie;) that he had received from Richmond an anonymous letter containing an *alleged* copy of his (Mr. Monroe's) letter to Gen. Jackson, in answer to the one *alleged* to have been written by the General to him, on the subject of forming his Administration &c. It was indeed very natural for Mr. Lowrie to anticipate the surprize of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the receipt of a letter so uncourteous and ungentlemanly, from a man filling the elevated station of senator of the U. States. From the tenor of this note, Mr. Lowrie seems disposed to disguise any knowledge of the "circumstances" or the "occasion" that led to the contents or receipt of this anonymous letter purporting to be from Richmond.

This letter appears to have arrived as opportunely for Mr. Lowrie, as did the manna from Heaven for the children of Israel in the wilderness, and, if we believe him, with as little of his seeking—Mark what he says!—"Though possessed of proof of great respectability to sustain myself, I will not disguise, that the imposing authority of high names which was brought to bear upon me, excited in my mind much solicitude. Thus situated, I, on the 21st Feb. last, received, through the post office, the following letter postmarked, Richmond Va. Feb. 19th"—Was it not a circumstance of very extraordinary import that while Mr. Lowrie was in this sad dilemma, this state of "solicitude," that this letter from an *unknown* hand, should have pounced upon him, inclosing the very document he stood so much in need of to complete his defence, (if any thing could do it?) But why might not the same art of hocus pocus, with his magick wand, as easily effect this purpose, as he did that, of hooking private letters, from the bureau of the President?

And again—"What course I will pursue, I have not determined. I will not act rashly on the subject. I have showed the paper to no one." What is the purport of such language? It is not to be disguised. It is too plain not to be understood, by every impartial mind. It is a base attempt to hold a rod of correction over the heads of Mr. Monroe & Gen. Jackson. Let us interpret it agreeable to our understanding. I have, by hook or by crook, got your letter sir—no matter how—I will neither tell you who filched it from your closet, or who sent it to me—I've got it sir—and it came at a very appropriate time for me too—just as I was about to sink under "the imposing authority of high names, which was brought to bear upon me"—I have not yet determined how I shall use this "Federalist" weapon against yourself & Gen. Jackson. That will depend solely on your future conduct, towards me and my much beloved friends the RADICALS of whom my worthy and esteemed friend Wm. H. Crawford is the chief. Terms—Gen. Jackson must abandon his pretensions to the Presidency. And *you* Mr. Monroe, must lay aside all your foolish prejudices against the Radicals and Caucuses, and support, our *honest* and *generous* friend Wm. H. Crawford the caucus candidate, TO THE END THEREFORE, that he may sit in the Presidential chair; whereby he will be enabled to fulfil all his gracious promises, in dispersing his gifts liberally to all his dutiful subjects—to wit: the Crawfordites, Caucusites, Radicalites, and Lowrieites—Among whom will be remembered especially, those most expert in the use of the magick wand, and art of hocus pocus, so useful in times of trial in recovering letters and papers from their private abodes, and for secreting others that are not wont to be exposed, and lastly for suppressing Public Documents.

But nevertheless, if ye men "of high names" James Monroe, and Andrew Jackson, shall truly and faithfully perform, all the matters and things I have commanded you; to do them; and refrain from doing, or in any way, aiding or assisting to be done; any of those things, of which I have strictly enjoined, and admonished you not to do; as touching the best interests of our *worthy* master, CRAWFORD and all his devoted friends, the *little* Radical band. Then will *we* (for I am not alone) withhold the terrible beast, we have in reserve for you. Otherwise—If ye, are disobedient, we will open the vials of our wrath upon you; yea, we will let loose upon you, that mighty dragon the *word* FEDERALIST, who, having *escaped* from *you*, *unperceived*; is now *enlisted* in the *Radical* cause. He shall go forth, with a mighty hand, and outstretched MOUTH, and, as Pharaoh with his hosts, were overwhelmed, and lost in the Red Sea, so also, shall ye be, with the belchings of this mighty dragon; overwhelmed, and consumed, by the combustion, that will proceed continually from his mouth; with all your mighty hosts, "high names" and sound-

ing titles, laid prostrate. Then, and not till then, shall our people receive, and quietly enjoy, a goodly share of the loaves and fishes of the nation.

We hope the length of the correspondence will not prevent our readers from giving it an attentive perusal. The genuine and truly Republican principles, breathed in these letters, afford the strongest evidence, that, virtue, patriotism, and real love of country, pervaded the inmost recess of the hearts of their writers. But to remove all doubts, on that score (if doubts there were,) it is only necessary to know that the correspondence was, of a confidential nature, between these two Revolutionary compatriots, not intended for the public eye; and, but for their enemies, would no doubt, have remained in obscurity, until their authors, (whose very souls seem to glow with patriotic ardor and love of country in every sentence,) had crumbled into dust. In forcing them before the public, more has been done to subserve their cause, (particularly Gen. Jackson's) than all that his friends could have done, or devised for him.

We have received a copy of the Hon. Mr. Gatlin's Circular to his constituents; as soon as we can find room for an article of its great length, it shall appear in the Star.

Congress having fixed on Thursday last, the 27th inst. for its adjournment, the members may soon be expected to return to their respective districts, to receive either the smiles or the frowns of their constituents in proportion as they have acted in conformity to their wishes.

☞ The Tariff having passed both Houses of Congress may be considered the Law of the Land—It has been rendered much less objectionable by the various modifications it has gone thro', than it was in its original shape. We regret that our limits will not permit us to lay before our readers a copy of the bill as it passed, to-day—it shall appear in our next.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

☞ Last week while the steam-boat Ætna, running between New-York and the village of Washington, near N. York, was on her passage, her boiler bursted with a dreadful explosion, which tore up the deck of the boat, killed nine persons immediately, and wounded many others in a shocking manner, some of whom have since died; there were thirty-four persons on board, including the crew—several ladies were among the number killed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on imports has, at length, passed both Houses of Congress, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. That signature, there is no reason to doubt, it will receive, and may be spoken of, by anticipation, as the law of the land.

Upon the passage of this act we have little room for comment. It is not the bill originally reported, its very nature being essentially changed by the amendments which, in its progress to maturity, it has undergone in both Houses, and particularly in the Senate. As it now stands, it has some good features, and few objectionable ones. It augments the duties on many articles, but not to such an amount as to make them prohibitory, or oppressive in their operation. The objection to the principle of the bill on the Southern country and in some of the commercial districts, will still have their original force; but those which are founded on apprehensions of its practical operation will not, we think, be realized.

As the duties are not so far increased as to amount to a prohibition, the effect of the bill will be after this year, to add to the revenue an amount, variously stated, of from one to four millions of dollars. We do not much want the revenue, but, by this addition, the government will be able so much more rapidly to reduce the national debt, and thus to prepare the nation more firmly to bear up against adverse circumstances, should it have again to encounter them, as it has done heretofore.

By the passage of this act, we shall be greatly disappointed if one important good has not been accomplished, viz. the satisfying the petitions and wishes of a large portion of our fellow citizens, who have been induced, by a reasoning which we never could follow, to believe that such a measure as the adoption of a new Tariff was inseparably connected with our national independence. It may be fairly presumed, now, that the Tariff is settled for many years, and it is a subject of congratulation, that, being settled, the revision has approached so nearly to the BEAU IDEAL of a "judicious" one.—[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Literary Discovery.—A Latin MS. undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be irrecoverably lost, has just been discovered at the State Paper Office. The subject is religious, and the arguments are all drawn from the Scriptures. There are many Hebrew quotations, and the work is one of considerable bulk, as it contains 735 pages, many of them closely written, and believed to be in the handwriting of the poet's nephew, Philips, with many interlineations in a different hand. It was found in an envelope addressed to Cyriac Skinner, Merchant.—The situation which Milton held, of Latin, Secretary to Cromwell, will account for such a discovery being made in the State Paper Office.

Proud Men never have substantial friends, neither in prosperity, because they know nobody; nor in adversity, because nobody knows them. A man had better be familiarly pleasant, on all occasions, than supercilious.

Beautiful thought.—A root, set in the finest soil, in the best climate, and blest with all that sun and air, and rain, can do for it, is not so sure a way of its growth to perfection, as every man may be, whose spirit aspires after all that which God is ready and infinitely desirous to give him. For the sun meets not the springing bud that stretches towards him with half that Certainty; as God the source of all good, communicates himself to the soul that longs to partake of him.

[*Translated for the Commercial Adv.*]

PARIS, March 17.

Mr. De Girard, officer of the royal staff, and member of several academies, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Constitutional*, states, that his deceased father was the first who conceived the idea of substituting *steam* for *powder* in the discharge of pieces of ordance; and that Mr. Perkins is by no means entitled to the prioritory of invention. He says, that in 1814, his father's plan was approved of by Napoleon, on the report made thereof by a committee, at the head of which General Gourgand acted as president. That a series of experiments proved the terrible effects of *steam pieces*, and the construction of several was immediately ordered for the defence of the fortifications of the Capital; but as it was impossible to complete these machines by the day of the battle of Paris, they were destroyed that very evening, agreeable to superior order.—Since that period, he concludes—"I have perfected the general system, and it is with these new alterations that I am about to place a model thereof in the Artillery Museum."

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

MAY 29, 1824.

ARRIVED.

28th, Schr. George Washington, Morris, 7 days from N. York, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

26th, Schr. Traveller, Tripp, for New-Bedford, with corn and staves by A. Fobes.

CLEARED.

25th, Brig Rob Roy, Weld, for West Indies, with staves and shingles by Wm. F. Weld.

29th, Schr. Southampton, Walker, for Point Petre, Guadaloupe, with staves and shingles by Williams & Messinger.

Stop a Villain!!

A black man named Exum Johnson, who has free papers, issued from the Clerk's office of Nansemond county, Va. and who had been living several months in this county, mostly at Elizabeth-City, on the 19th instant, hired of Dempsey Turner his horse cart, and a mare belonging to Mrs. Sarah Jimpson, under the pretence of going to Summerton, Va. to collect a debt due him, in brandy, from a Mr. Washington Smith of that place. Having overstaid the time he named by four days, it is believed he has run off, and probably making his way to the western country. He is a stout built, well made fellow, a little bow-legged, red eyes, speaks quick, and has a large long scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be the left cheek. The mare is a light sorrel, low, but pretty stout and well formed, with a blaze face, about seven years old—The cart wheels are large size, iron bound rims and naves, the cart body is new, with old bottom boards, chain back band, wooden saddle with one knee across it, grooved out for the back band to rest in. Any person that will apprehend the said fellow with the aforesaid property, or the cart only, and give Dempsey Turner notice, that will enable him to get it again, living near Symons' Creek Bridge, Pasquotank county, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars.

Dempsey Turner,
Sarah Jimpson.

May 29.

WANTED,

Two or three good Journeymen at the Gig and Waggon making business, one a good painter and trimmer, one a good body maker, and one a good wheel wright, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Also, one or two apprentices at the above business fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Charles Harrell.

Elizabeth-City, May 29. *too.*

☞ The Norfolk Herald will insert the above advertisement once a week three weeks, and send the account to this office for payment.

Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date The 10th day of Dec. 1822, executed by William Cammack, dec'd to the subscribers, as Trustees, for the purposes therein mentioned, and duly recorded,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,

On Monday the 7th of June,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Elizabeth-City, in N. Carolina,

THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

in the county of Pasquotank, being a part of the *Great Park Estate*, lying on the middle Park Road, leading from Elizabeth-City to Canaan, and containing, by survey, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four acres, and 45-100 of an acre. A large portion of this land is said to be well timbered and of the first quality, and the late proprietor expended very considerable sums in digging through and around the tract wide and deep ditches, several miles in extent, for the purpose of reclaiming the land and facilitating the transportation of the timber.

ALSO,

A LOT in the village of Parkville in the county of Perquimans, situated within a very short distance of the above mentioned tract, and having on it a well finished and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements.

ALSO,

Two other LOTS in the same village designated in the plan of the place as *Lots No. two and No. Eleven.*

ALSO,

A MILL in the county of Pasquotank, commonly called MORGAN'S MILL, with one acre of land at each end of the dam.

ALSO,

A LOT in the town of Elizabeth-City, known by the name of ELLIOTT'S WHARF, and distinguished in the plan of the Town as *No. Six.*

AND ALSO,

A WAREHOUSE, at the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, situated on Joy's Creek in the county of Camden, on a lot of land leased by the said William Cammack from the Canal Company for the term of 16 years, renewable.

The title to all the foregoing property is believed to be unquestionable; but the Trustees will convey without any warranty, except as against themselves and persons claiming under them.

GEO. NEWTON,
TH. WILLIAMSON,
ALEX. JORDAN,
ALB'T ALLMAND,
Trustees.

Elizabeth-City, May 1, *tt.*

The *Elizabeth-City Star* and *Edenton Gazette*, will insert the above advertisement *once a week* till day of sale, and send their bills, before the time is out, to this office for *collection.*

Post Office Department,

ELIZABETH-CITY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indiscriminately, that in future no letters will be delivered unless the postage is promptly paid. The trouble of keeping so many little accounts, together with the uncertainty of collecting them at the end of each quarter, when I am compelled to *pony-dustum* without *ifs* or *ands*—has determined me to pursue this course, without respect to persons.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

April 3. *too*

County and Parish Claims FOR SALE

at six months credit for notes with approved security—or produce will be received as payment at liberal prices.—Apply to

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 10. *too*

A new stick double GIG for sale.

Apply to NIXON ALBERTSON, or at this OFFICE.

WILLIAM LYON, TAILOR,

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he has established himself at Newbiggin Creek Bridge, where, by his punctuality and attention to business he hopes to receive the patronage of the public. William Lyon feeling with his fellow-citizens the pressure of the times and wishing to *improve* their *habits* with as little violence to their *purses* as possible, has determined to reduce his work to the following prices for cash or produce at cash prices.

To making a Dress Coat,	$5 00
Summer ditto,	3 50
Dress Pantaloons,	1 50
Summer ditto,	1 25
Vest,	1 25

If you wish faithful work for a *Dandy* or *Friend*,
And such as a *Prince* may rely on
I have one suggestion to make, pray attend,
'Tis to call on
Your slave
WILLIAM LYON.

May 22. *too.*

TAKE NOTICE.

The Subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Jesse Hollowell, Deceased, at March Term, 1823, of the Court of Pasquotank county—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them within the time limited by law, as this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENRY HOLLOWELL, *Adm'r.*

May 22. *Bt.*

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers have just received from New-York and are opening at their New Store opposite Doctors Martin & Mathews' Shop a very handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware Crockery and Glass Ware,

which they will sell cheap for CASH, Good Notes in advance, or to punctual customers on short credit.

They have also 1000 bushels salt on hand for sale.

Lemuel C. Moore & Co.

Elizabeth-City, May 15. *too.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all concerned that *Joshua Morris*, late of this County, is dead, and that the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of said Deceased at March Term last—They therefore request all those indebted to said Dec. Estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement (within the time limited by law) or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CALEB MORRIS
AND
DAVID MORRIS,
Exec'rs.

Elizabeth-City, May 15. *too.*

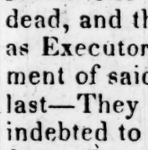
NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wilson Sawyer Esq. deceased, are requested to pay up immediately; otherwise their notes and bonds will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

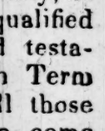
ENOCH SAWYER
and
JOHN McMORINE,
Exec'rs.

Elizabeth-City, May 8. *Tt.*

FOR RENT,



THE Dwelling and Stores at present occupied by the Subscriber—Possession of which may be had on the 1st of July next, or sooner if required.



The Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, will be sold at very reduced and unusually low prices for Cash, Produce or good Notes.

As the Subscriber intends removing from this place, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him on account to close the same by payment or note—Such as do not attend to this notice are informed that their accounts will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

Mathew Cluff.

FOR SALE, a few boxes genuine Bermuda Arrow Root, and thirty hhds. Molasses, just received.

Elizabeth-City, April 3. *too*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

(Continued from the first page.)

a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill that Department; it has resulted in the selection of Col. William Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was then named, Gen. Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt that they *will* be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection, of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that *monster*, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, copacity, and firmness without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and, perhaps have the *pleasure* and *honor* of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, *always* bearing in mind that he acts for the *whole*, and not a *part* of the community. By this course you will *exalt the national character*, and acquire for *yourself* a name as imperishable as monumental marble Consult *no party* in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long, and so often benefitted our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled Patriot.

Accept assurance of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson, dated Washington, Dec. 14, 1816.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am, also, of opinion that the members of the Federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new Administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as, on a proper estimate of them, much may depend of the success of that Administration, and even of the Republican cause. We have, heretofore, been divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the Federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress, under the Confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present Constitution; and, afterwards, of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former, I served three years, and, in the latter, rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men were most likely to unfold themselves, as, if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movement in France tended, also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which was disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind of what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced to work, in regard to him, underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted, to serve their purposes. The opposition which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits.—Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave to the government; the aid it gave to the enemy. The victory at New-Orleans, for which we owe so much to you, and to the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked the opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which unfolded views which had been long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed, also, in an eminent degree, to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new Administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the Republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the Administration, so far as dependent on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the Eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps, say, of all, who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, Southern and Eastern federalists have been connected together as a party, have acted together heretofore, and, although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the Southern & Middle and Western States, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government, and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on?—Would not the association of any of their opponents in the administration, itself wound their feelings, or, at least, of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered, by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lesson the ignominy due to the counsels which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest, strongly, on the republican party, indulging toward the other a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quietly as possible. Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks: that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient Republics were always divided into parties—that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is, by the existence of a party in opposition to the ministry—I well know.—But, I think that the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature: and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is, to save the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and, of course, by keeping them together, or, in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the reorganization and revival of the federal party, which, if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of party is not necessary to free government, and the other opinion which I have advanced is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republican, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, and thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and, should the experiment fail, I shall conclude that its failure was imputable more to a want of a correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention, and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly, with you, in the grand object, that moderation should be shewn to the federal party, and even a generous policy be adopted towards it; the only difference between us seems to be how far shall that spirit be indulged in the onset; and it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so freely on it. Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the Department of War, by placing him in the board of Officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the Army; and, afterwards, by other tokens of confidence; and I add, with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity, at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and high respect for him.

In the formation of an administration, it appears to me that the representative principle ought to be respected, in a certain degree, at least, and that the Head of a department, [there being four,] should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South, and the West.—This principle should not be always adhered to. Great emergencies and transcendant talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it, when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it; and the knowledge of local details, and means, which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromitted in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly for yours.

On the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of the coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, therefore, I presume, been apprised, that Gen. Bernard, of the Fr. corps of Engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. Lafayette, and many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the U. S., and that the President had been authorized, by a resolution of Congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the Chief of our Corps. This resolution being communicated to Gen. Bernard, by the late Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters stating that he was the seventh in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement, to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself, without wounding the feelings of officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services and were entitled to the confidence and protection of their country. The arrangement adopted will, I think, accomplish, fully, both objects. The President has instituted a Board of officers, to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps Gen. Barnard, the engineer at each station, (of young Gadsden, for example, at N. Orleans,) and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence, to the chief Engineer, who shall report the same to the Secretary of War, with his remarks to be laid before the President. Mc'Ree and Totten are spoken of, for the two first, who, with Gen. Bernard will continue till the service is performed; the two latter will change with the station. The Gen. commanding each division will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit. The attention of the Board will be directed to the inland frontiers, likewise. In this way, it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have four of our officers, in every consultation, against one foreigner, so that, if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, when they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen Gen. Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France, to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter, you will perceive is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me, as you have done, without reserve—and the more so, the more gratifying your communications, will be.

With great respect and sincere regard.
your's JAMES MONROE.

(☞ See second page.)

POETRY.

SELECTED.

RECOLLECTION.

"Her charm around the enchantress Memory threw." *Rogers.*

While near this spot I still delight to stray,
Fond hopes their flatt'ring promises renew,
And soothing mem'ry's intellectual ray,
Recalls past pleasures to my raptur'd view.

Beneath the shade of yon embow'ring trees,
While Clifton's accents sunk upon mine ear,
With him inhaling sober evening's breeze,
I knew no thought which angels might not hear.

How oft, when twilight throws her modest veil,
O'er the last blushes of departing day,
I start and list to catch the well-known tale,
The tender plaint, or mirth-inspiring lay.

Yes, still th' enchantment of that dulcet tone
Bears o'er my soul an unresisted sway;
O! may it e'er the sweet impression own,
While warm'd by faith, and reason's genial ray.

Ne'er may that spark of pure etherial fire
Recede, & leave the joyless mansion drear,
O! may my bosom's fervor ne'er expire,
But still the friend it loves be *fondly dear.*

May cold suspicion never intervene
To rend the chaplet, Truth's fair finger's wove; [rene,
But may the nymph, with sapient brow se-
Stamp her own image on the bond of love.

THE MARINER.

"Cold on his midnight watch the breezes blow"——

* *

"His native hills that rise in happier climes,
"The grot that heard his song of other times,
"Rush on his thought; he sweeps before the wind [behind;
"Treads the lov'd shore he sigh'd to leave
"Meets at each step a friend's familiar face,
"And flies at last to Helen's long embrace."
Campbell.

While on the bosom of the restless deep,
His midnight watch, the Mariner must keep,
As tow'rd the moon he casts a pensive eye,
And heaves, for distant friends, the heart-felt sigh;
Ah! then, herhaps, by fancy's pow'rful aid,
His home appears, in glowing charms array'd,
Each fav'rite grot, each well remember'd grove,
Scenes of his sport, or witnesses of love;
Each past endearment rushes on his soul,
And absence tints, with brighter hues the whole; [flow'r,
Breathes dewy sweetness on each fragrant
And decks with fairy hand, his summer bow'r; [youth,
That bow'r where first, in hours of early
His artless lips had utter'd vows of truth;
First watch'd, with breathless hope, the rising sigh,
The mantling cheek, the half-averted eye,
The thousand dear, yet nameless signs, which prove,
The yielding bosom owns a mutual love;
Present, once more, before his mental eye,
The dreary moments pass unheeded by.
No howling blast can chill that glowing breast,
By love, and hope's warm energies, possest.
Alert in duty, prompt at every call,
He flies, with ready zeal, the friend of all
Whom dangers threaten, or whom woes oppress;
Their surest passport to his heart—distress.
O gallant youth! soon may thy native shore,
Thy home, thy parents, greet thy sight once more; [eye,
Soon may'st thou hail, with rapture-beaming
The spire which speaks thy destin'd haven nigh;
And soon, O soon! thy gen'rous bosom prove,
Those pure delights which spring from mutual love.